

# The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, EDITOR.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.

VOL. II.—NO. 14.

SALEM, COLUMBIAN COUNTY, OHIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1855.

WHOLE NO. 528.

## The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

### NARRATIVE OF FACTS IN THE CASE

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, the accredited Minister of the United States to Nicaragua, arrived in the city of Philadelphia, on his way to Nicaragua on Wednesday the 18th of July, 1855. He brought with him Jane Johnson, a woman whom he had purchased as a slave, some two years before, at Richmond, Virginia, and had two children, both sons, one between 6 and 7, and the other between 11 and 12 years of age. His professed design was to hold them as slaves, not only in the free States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, but also in the free country of Nicaragua. Lawyer by profession, and Diplomatist by occupation, he must have been fully aware that none of the States named tolerated the existence of slavery for a moment within their limits, except in the case of slaves escaping from other States. He seems to have relied for immunity upon the respect inspired by his representative character and upon his personal vigilance in guarding Jane and her children.

Upon his arrival at the Baltimore Railroad Depot, corner of Broad and Prince streets, in this city, he conveyed them to B'loodgood's hotel, near Walnut street wharf, stopping on the way at the house of a relative. During the two and a half hours of their stay at B'loodgood's, he lost sight but once of his companions. Jane's intention to assert her freedom at the earliest opportunity, had been fully formed before starting for the South. She is a remarkably intelligent woman for one wholly without education. When Mr. Wheeler was called to dinner, she feared to move, thinking his eye was upon her. It was well she did so, for at this time she spoke to a colored woman who was passing, and told her that she was a slave, and to a colored man she said the same thing, afterwards adding, that she wished to be free. An hour afterwards, William Still, an active member of the Philadelphia Anti-slavery Office, received a note asking him to come down to B'loodgood's hotel as soon as possible, as there were three slaves there who wanted liberty, and that their master was with them on his way to New York.

With this note in his hand, Mr. Still called upon the members of the Aging Committee of "The Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Welfare of Slavery and for the Relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in Bondage, and for improving the condition of the African Race." This Society, whose objects are sufficiently indicated by its name, was incorporated by Legislative Act in 1789; Benjamin Franklin was its first President, and it has ever since been an efficient aid to Freedom in Pennsylvania. Mr. Williamson, the present Secretary, is every way worthy to fill his post. Well educated, intelligent, of active habits and sound judgment, he has long enjoyed the respect and unlimited confidence of a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

Ever active at their important posts, Mr. Williamson and Mr. Still hastened to the hotel. Mr. Williamson, who arrived first, found that the party had gone on board the boat then at the wharf, designing to take the five o'clock Camden and Amboy train for New York. Thither he followed them, and found Jane and her children seated upon the upper deck. He went up to her and said, "You are the person I am looking for, I presume." Mr. Wheeler, who was sitting on the same bench, three or four feet from her, asked what Mr. Williamson wanted with him. The answer was "Nothing, my business is entirely with this woman." Amid repeated interruptions from Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Williamson easily explained to Jane that she was free under the laws of Pennsylvania, and could either go with Mr. Wheeler or enjoy her freedom by going on shore. The conversation between Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Still was frequently repeated. A few persons gathered about them to hear. Wheeler begged her for the most hurried and earnest manner to say that she wanted to go with him to her children in Virginia. She made answer that she wanted to see her children, but she wanted to be free. At last the bell rang, and Mr. Williamson, supposing the boat was about to start, turned to Jane and said, "The time has come when you must act; if you wish to exercise your right of freedom, you will have to come ashore immediately." She looked round at her two children, attempted to grasp the hand or arm of the one next her, and attempted to rise from her seat. Wheeler pushed her back, saying, "Now don't go, Jane." She renewed her effort to get up, and did so, with the aid of Mr. Williamson. Wheeler's first movement had been to push Jane back, but he soon clasped her tightly round the body. Mr. Williamson pulled her back and held her till she was out of danger from his grasp. Jane moved steadily forward towards the stairway leading to the lower deck. It was at the head of the stairway, if we may believe Mr. Wheeler, that he was seized by two colored men and threatened by one of them, but the most careful and repeated examination of witnesses has failed to elicit any testimony to a threat except one made on the lower deck. She was led down the stairs of the boat and her children picked up and carried after her; one of them cried vociferously. She and her children were conducted ashore, and put into a carriage, and amid the buzzes of the spectators, were driven off to a place of safety. There was a crowd of persons, including some police officers, on and about the boat at the time, but no one offered any resistance. All seemed to regard it as a work proper to be done, and to approve of the manner in which it was executed. Mr. Williamson behaved very judiciously in the affair, and discharged the duty imposed on him, by office, in a manner befitting its importance. To the third, Mr. Wheeler, he replied by giving him his card, indicating where he was to be found, if wanted, and saying that he would be responsible for the legal consequences of his action.

(Signed) JOHN H. WHEELER.

Sworn to and subscribed, July 18, 1855.

Chas. F. Hearst, U. S. Com.

It will be observed that the benefit of the writ is not solicited on behalf of Jane and her children. Mr. Wheeler does not allege that they are his wife or wife, but that they are slaves; he does not bring the case within the Fugitive Slave Act, by asserting their escape from another State to Pennsylvania, but rests his claim upon the naked fact that they are his slaves by Virginia law. Instead of promptly rejecting this application, on the ground of want of jurisdiction, Judge Kane granted the writ, returnable on the 18th instant, the next day, at 3 o'clock. All the facts—the sudden departure of Jane, the visit of Mr. Wheeler to Judge Kane, the affidavit, the application, the granting and issuing of the writ—seem to have been crowded into an incredibly short space of time after five o'clock P. M. on the 18th. On the 19th, a Deputy Marshal made affidavit that he had served the writ at the residence of Passmore Williamson. This was a mistake; he had served it at the residence of his father, corner of Seventh and Arch streets. On its discovery the affidavit was changed in accordance with the fact. An all writ was issued, returnable at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the 20th.

Mr. Williamson, though under no legal obligation to obey or to notice a writ thus illegally issued, made the following return:

"Your petitioner is the owner of three persons held to labor by the laws of the State of Virginia, said persons being respectively named Jane and Isaiah, aged about 7 years, persons of color, and that they are detained from the possession of your petitioner by one Passmore Williamson, residing in the city of Philadelphia, and that they are not detained for any criminal or supposed criminal intent."

"Your petitioner therefore prays your Honor to grant her writ of habeas corpus to be directed to the said Passmore Williamson, commanding him to bring before your Honor the bodies of the said Jane, Daniel and Isaiah, to do and abide as ordered by your Honor may direct.

(Signed) JOHN H. WHEELER.

Sworn to and subscribed, July 18, 1855.

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Mr. Williamson, though under no legal obligation to obey or to notice a writ thus illegally issued, made the following return:

"To the Honorable J. K. Kane, the Judge with-

"Passmore Williamson, the defendant in the within writ mentioned, for return thereto respecting submises, that the within named Jane, Daniel, and Isaiah, or by whatsoever names they may be called, nor either of them, are not now, nor were at the time of issuing the said writ, or the original writ, or at any other time, in the custody, power, or possession of, nor confined, nor restrained their liberty by him, the said Passmore Williamson. Therefore he cannot have the bodies of the said Jane, Daniel and Isaiah, or either of them, before your Honor, as by the said writ is commanded.

(Signed) P. WILLIAMSON.

The above named Passmore Williamson, being duly affirmed, says that the facts set forth in the above return are true.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 20th

of July, A. D. 1855.

CHAS. F. HEAZLETT,

U. S. Commissioner."

The return is in the ordinary form, with the addition of the words in italics.

Mr. Vandyke, the United States District Attorney and counsel for Mr. Wheeler, objected to the return as insufficient and untrue. Mr. Williamson's counsel contended that the return was complete, that it was not competent to go behind it, and that if the charge of untruth were brought, it should be made the subject of another hearing, and of a separate and substantial allegation.

Judge Kane said that the testimony offered by Mr. Vandyke should be admitted, and might be such as to make out a prima facie case of perjury, in which event it might be his duty as committing magistrate to bind Passmore Williamson over for perjury. This revelation of the feelings of the Judge changed in a moment the whole aspect of the case. The Judge had been the prosecutor, and before hearing evidence had allowed his feelings to betray him into a violation of the decency of the Bench, and an outrage upon the personal character of one of the most respectable of our citizens.

Mr. Vandyke's counsel asked for time to examine the words in italics.

Mr. Vandyke rose and moved that a commitment under the seal of the Court, be issued, and the defendant, Passmore Williamson, be placed in the custody of the Marshal. Mr. Gilpin proceeded, when Judge Kane remarked that the District Attorney had precedents, and that any motion of defendant's counsel must be reduced to writing. Mr. Gilpin was about to reply to the motion of the District Attorney, saying that it had not been reduced to writing, when the Judge announced that he intended to make his statement to the Court.

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# THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

## THE UNION SAFE.

The National Intelligencer thinks there is no danger to the Union from the North. The hope is in the conflicting views and measures of the opponents of slavery. We find in the last number, the following paragraph in reply to a Kentuckian who writes in a dispairing mood of the Union and of the security of slavery under it. We fear the Intelligencer is too near right. The great occasion of Northern division on the subject of slavery is an imperfect appreciation of the importance of union against it. Our people place everything before liberty, whereas, liberty for ourselves and for the slaves, should have the precedence in all things. Could we awaken the people to the importance as were our fathers awakened to the importance of their own liberties in the days of revolution, there would be no lack of union for the overthrow of slavery; and the hope of the gods of despotism, founded on our divisions, would perish.

The Intelligencer says:

We may admit that there are features in the war now waging which demand attention and consideration; yet we are not of those who believe that they can lead to permanent or serious results. If the signs do not altogether deserve the danger which our respected correspondents from sectional parties already sound, a national anti-slavery party, banded together for the extirpation of slavery in the South, never attain a growth and maturity sufficient to cause a disruption of the ties which now bind different States in one great family compact. There are too many interests and too many sections involved to allow a consummation so rapid as that. Mr. Waller brings up the rear with the 14,000 men who lie awake nights in the fear that the personal liberty bill will send the Union before morning to the everlasting "how-wows."

The latest accounts give Wisconsin to the Republicans and the successes in Louisiana principally to the Democrats.

## ELECTIONS.

Elections have been held within the last two weeks in several of the States. In Massachusetts and New York the Know-nothings were triumphant, the Republicans coming out second best in the contest. Gov. Gardner is re-elected in Massachusetts.

In Maryland, too, the Know-nothings have generally succeeded over the Democrats. In New Jersey and Wisconsin, the Democrats are probably successful.

In Louisiana, the successes are divided between the Know-nothings and the Democrats, in the Congressional elections.

Speaking of the election of Gov. Gardner in Massachusetts, the Springfield Republican says:

A man has triumphed over a principle; and at his feet lies wounded the cause of freedom. The war was none the more deplorable that it was given by the professed friends of freedom.

"That wagon" arrived yesterday with Henry J. Gardner driving, and a motley load of 50,000 voters behind him. Julius Rockwell, the Republican candidate, follows with a true band of 35,000 patriots—the flower of the commonwealth—and the banner of "Principles, not men." "Freedom above everything," waving over them. They bide their time, and their time is next year. Beach, with the custom house and post office, Democracy, the liquor-sellers, the Irish, and the very respectable Whigs for whom Julius Rockwell was not enough, comes along third in the race with an unscrupulous party—who ever saw the like of it? Mr. Waller brings up the rear with the 14,000 men who lie awake nights in the fear that the personal liberty bill will send the Union before morning to the everlasting "how-wows."

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## LAKE MICHIGAN.

Lake Michigan this season has been visited with three great storms which have been terribly destructive to life and property. The last occurred on the 7th inst. Several vessels and a large amount of property were lost.

In a hasty trip to Wisconsin this fall we were most forcibly struck with the murderous neglect of the Government to provide harbor accommodations for the large and rapidly increasing commerce of Lake Michigan. Milwaukee is one of the most prosperous cities of the west. Its first native born citizen is not yet of age, and yet it numbers between thirty and forty thousand souls.

Its buildings, its streets and all its improvements, in good taste, convenience and substantial character, will bear a most favorable comparison with any other young city in our country, and in point of business it is also among the foremost.

3. Resolved, That we instruct our delegates to the next General Conference to favor the addition of a paragraph, to the five very wholesome paragraphs on Slavery in chapter 7 of the Discipline, making it an offence against the Discipline of the Methodist E. Church, for a member of said Church to sunder the marriage relation of slaves.

4. Resolved, That the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions be published in the papers of this city and in the Western Christian Advocate.

Respectfully submitted.

N. F. TOWER.

W. H. BLACK.

The Report of the Committee was unanimously concurred in.

J. M. GATCH, Secretary.

Mayville, Oct. 16, 1855.

IMPORTANT ACTION.—We learn from the Chicago Tribune the following recent facts in relation to the Glover rescue case, with the details of which our readers are familiar:

There were two indictments against Rycraft and Booth on the charge of aiding the escape of the fugitive Glover. The defendants were tried upon these indictments before the United States District Court of Wisconsin, convicted, and imprisoned.

The prisoners were brought before the Supreme Court of Wisconsin upon a writ of habeas corpus, and were by the Court discharged.

Since then a writ of error has been issued by the Supreme Court of the United States to the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin. We learn the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin utterly denies the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States in such a case.

"This is a direct and palpable test of the relative rights and powers of the State and Federal Governments respectively."

SAFE AND SOUND IN CANADA.—The Charleston (Md.) *News*, of Sept. 20th informs its readers of a regular stampede of negroes from that neighborhood, a day or two previous. They were ten in number. It is said "they are all valuable negroes; and it is hoped" by the editor of the *News*, that they will be recovered. Up to the time of writing the article, he had not heard from them.

Well, we rather think they will not be recovered. We had, during the present week, the pleasure of shaking seven of them by the hand, and for the information of the *News* man, and others interested, we assure them that they are now safe in Canada, "where colored men are free." Truly does the editor say "they are valuable negroes." They will be regarded as very "valuable" acquisition to the army that have come up out of Egypt," to use an expression of one of the party. The "boys" were in good health, and intend to "set up business" on their own responsibility. We wish them every success. Stockholders in the Underground Railroad! Attention! One of the boys informs us that "there are lots getting ready to come." Come on, brethren; the North Star is shining.—*Friend Douglass' Paper.*

IMPRISONMENT OF MR. McCREA.—No bill of indictment was found against McCrea at the late Court in Leavenworth, and yet the authorities persist in keeping him confined in prison. Why they do so we cannot divine. The Constitution guarantees to him a speedy and impartial trial. Who will pretend that he has received this, by being held in confinement, contrary to his will, long after the Court to which he was to be tried had adjourned.

We learn that McCrea's health is suffering badly from his long confinement, and that his family are in very destitute circumstances. The philanthropic should extend to him immediate relief.

Rev. Mr. Orvis, of the Independent Press, publishing at Ravenna, Ohio, says:

"Mr. McCrea was once a personal acquaintance of ours, and we know him to be an earnest and true-hearted man."—*Kansas Herald of Freedom.*

BEWARE OF AN IMPOSTOR!

A colored man calling himself John Crossin and who pretends to be a fugitive slave, is travelling at this time in Columbian county, asking assistance to help bring his mother home from Pennsylvania.

He is provided with a recommendation purporting to be signed by Messrs Ebbert and Wadsworth, of Ravenna—it is tall and a rather light mulatto, exceedingly obsequious and servile in manners, and quite successful in his begging operations. There is the best reason for believing him to be an impostor, who has already been in Canada, and who has taken this method to gain subsistence in preference to honest labor. Will all the newspapers in the country please pass him round and stop his imposture?

A. BROOKE.

Nov. 10, 1855.

## FORAYS UPON MEXICO.

The Texans have been invading Mexican territory, and making war on its people. The pre-text seems to have been, outrages committed by Indians, residing within Mexican territory, upon citizens of Texas. Captain Callahan, at the head of a party of Texan rangers, crossed the Rio Grande, at Eagle Pass, on the 2d of October, for the purpose of destroying what the *Garrisonian* styles, "a combination of Indians, Mexicans, and renegade negroes." He had a battle, he reports, with 750 Indians, and routed them. Falling back upon the Mexican town of Piedras Negras, he fortified himself there, and soon after had another engagement, during which the town was another battle. He recrossed the Rio Grande, fortified himself again, and issued a call to the Texas Peons, invoking aid. There was great excitement—Reports were afloat of hostile movements on the part of the savages, and volunteers were expected to flock to the standard of Captain Callahan.

We have only the Texan version of the matter, and it can hardly be supposed that the captain and his adventures would criminate themselves. They are not remarkably forbearing, nor has exclusive regard for the sovereignty of Mexico been a characteristic of American borderers.

One fact is established—Captain Callahan and his men have made war on Mexican territory. The provocation must have been extreme, the danger imminent, to excuse or even mitigate such an act of hostility. From occasional hints in Texan newspapers, we presume that the recapture of fugitives from service was some thing to do with this transaction.—*Nat. Era.*

POWER OF CONCERNCE.—"An exchange paper" says; A man in a certain village, with whom we are acquainted, having had sandal sugar sold to him, inserted in the weekly paper the following notice:

I purchased of a grocer in this village a quantity of sugar, from which I obtained one pound of sand; and if the rascal who cheated me will send to my address one pound of good sugar—certify me that he shall be satisfied; if not I will expose him."

On the following day, nine seven-pound packages of sugar were left at his residence from as many different dealers, each one supposing himself to be the person intended!

The naval armament destroyed by the Russians themselves, to prevent it from falling into the hands of their enemies, exceeded in number of guns the whole naval force of the United States.

SOUTHERN FUSION.—The Georgia *Citizen* boasts the names of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, for President, and the Hon. Jere Clements, of Alabama, for Vice President.

FLATTERING VERDICT.—Gardner's majority over all others last year was 32,822. This year, there is a majority against him of about 25,000.

## From the Akron Beacon.

### DEATH OF DR. STANTON.

CREDIT.—The greater portion of the Narrative of the Williamson case, which we publish to day is from a tract printed by the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

TEMPERANCE.—John W. Hawkins one of the members of this Board, and introduced the following preamble and resolution which were adopted and ordered to be entered upon the record of proceedings, also, that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and furnished to the papers of this town for publication.

Whereas, In the death of Dr. Joseph Stanton, the Board of Education have lost a valuable and efficient member, the cause of education a warm friend, and the community a skillful practitioner, a useful citizen and an honest man. Therefore,

Resolved, That we deplore his loss, and deeply sympathise with the family and relatives of the deceased in this their sad hour of affliction, and with the community in our sad loss.

E. W. HOWARD President.

E. W. PERRIN, Sec'y.

From the Mayville Eagle, Oct. 18.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SLAVERY.

Of the Kentucky Annual Conference.

Your Committee on Slavery beg leave to report as follows:

Whereas the Subject of Slavery is being agitated in the Annual Conference of the Methodist E. Church, in view of some action in the next General Conference—

And whereas any change in the Rule in the Book of Discipline would materially injure the Methodist E. Church in Kentucky, and prove detrimental to the cause of God in our borders—

And whereas the evil of Slavery is discussed in the family circle, on the stump, in the halls of legislation, and in the pulpit, we deem it right and proper to express our opinion. Therefore,

1. Resolved, (by the members of the Kentucky Annual Conference, in Conference assembled,) That we approve of the General Rule of the Discipline of our Church, as it is, and are not convinced that any change in said rule could be made for the better.

2. Resolved, That we understand the rule to prohibit the buying or selling of human beings for gain, and that we practice accordingly.

3. Resolved, That we instruct our delegates to the next General Conference to favor the addition of a paragraph, to the five very wholesome paragraphs on Slavery in chapter 7 of the Discipline, making it an offence against the Discipline of the Methodist E. Church, for a member of said Church to sunder the marriage relation of slaves.

4. Resolved, That the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions be published in the papers of this city and in the Western Christian Advocate.

Respectfully submitted.

N. F. TOWER.

W. H. BLACK.

The Report of the Committee was unanimously concurred in.

J. M. GATCH, Secretary.

Mayville, Oct. 16, 1855.

## HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.—At Alliance, on Tuesday, 29 ult., by A. Jones, Esq., I. E. McTowes of Steuben county Ind., to Miss MELL JOHNSON of Mt. Union, Stark county Ohio.

## OBITUARY.

DIED.—In Leesville O., Oct. 16th 1855, of Typhoid fever, Miss SUSAN PRICE, in the 31st year of her age.

The subject of this notice made public profession of the religion of Jesus when young, and gave her name to the M. E. Church to which most of her friends at that time belonged. Subsequently on becoming better acquainted with that Church and especially with its deeply criminal connection with that most sinful of all sins, American slavery, she left and connected herself with the Wesleyan Methodist. Here she felt more at home, and here she labored for God and humanity, with a zeal and perseverance, worthy of the cause in which she was engaged. In after years her mind seems to have undergone some change as to the utility of visible Church organizations. Her faith was in the power of truth to save men, churches and nations from their sins, and hence looked forward to the time when the nations of the earth shall become one great brotherhood. For native goodness of heart the writer has never seen her superior—she had many friends, and perhaps no personal enemies. Those who knew her best praised her most, she was the warm and never changing friend of the slave, such was the composition of the moral nature that to be pro-slavery was impossible.

But her mission here seems to have been more particularly to the sick, and suffering of her own neighborhood. Long will she be remembered by those to whom she ministered in the hour of affliction, and by none will her memory be cherished longer, and her loss felt more by the colored people of the place. God only knows who will be found to take her place, when sickness invades, and want, and destitution threatens those poor and despised ones. Hundreds of times have their hearts leaped with joy at the sound of the foot-steps of her who now slumbers in the grave. But she is gone to the spirit home. She is not dead—she lives. Her days of suffering are at an end. And although relations and friends may never listen to the deep soul-stirring tones of that rich melodious voice—though her earthly form will be seen no more in the sanctuary of home at the side of the sick, or in the outward church of God, yet a more extended sphere of usefulness remains. Is she not a ministering spirit? Will her heart be less kind, her nature less mild, will her soul feel less of the promptings of humanity, now that she has exchanged this world of pain and sorrow for that "home not made with hands?" She affirmed that "she had no fears of death," giving as a reason, "she had done what she conceived to be her duty." The last day of her illness she was seen to notice the clock, and as it struck one, she counted one, two, three, at which hour she left the storm-swept shores of time to mingle with "the bright fraternal band" to walk with them the visitors of the radiant spirit land. With increased facilities for doing good, and freed from the embarrassments incident to this life—we trust that that element in her nature, which so distinguished her from most others will find ample employment—never resting satisfied while one case of suffering remains uncared for in all the Empire of God.

A FRIEND.

LECTURE.—Showing the fulfillment of the 17th Chapter of Revelations, from which it will be evident, that Joseph Barker's views on the Bible are pernicious to the true Republican cause, as Sectarians, will be delivered in the Town Hall of Salem, on Monday Nov. 19th at 7 o'clock P. M., by A. B. Smolnikar, formerly Monk and Priest of the Benedictine Order, and Imperial Royal Professor of Biblical Literature.

Admittance 10cts. to defray expenses.

## Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending Nov. 14.

|                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| A. Bowman, Massillon,          | 1,00-54  |
| Levi K. Taylor, Bloomfield,    | 1,00-52  |
| Benjamin Ballard, Lancaster,   | 2,00-59  |
| Frances Galbreath, New Garden, | 1,50-57  |
| Elijah Whinery,                | 1,50-58  |
| J. B. Graham, Fort Madison,    | 1,50-57  |
| Carver Tomlinson Magnolia,     | 50-550   |
| Maria Hillman, Salem,          | 1,50-578 |
| Stephen D. Smith, Litchfield,  | 1,00-552 |
| Lucas H. Heart, Pulaski,       | 25-536   |
| J. G. Mott, Maple Grove,       | 1,00-558 |
| N. P. Baker, Andover,          | 25,528   |
| Caleb Green, Hudson,           | 1,50-570 |

## TWENTY-SECOND

### NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR,

TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS.,

DURING THE CHRISTMAS WEEK OF 1855.

This annual effort, having for its end the abolition of American slavery, has been so long before the eyes of the community that we feel prolonged explanation in respect to it unnecessary. A very simple statement will be sufficient for our purpose.

Convinced as we are that slavery is a sin and a crime everywhere and under all circumstances, that all complicity or conniv

# THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

## Miscellaneous.

### HEZEKIAH BEDOTT.

From Advanced Sheets of the *Widow Hobart Paper*, edited by Alice B. Noyes.

He was a wonderful hand to moralize, husband was, "especially after he began to enjoy poor health. He made an observation once when he was in one of his poor turns, that I shall never forget the longest day I live. He says to me one winter ev'ning as he was a settin' by the fire, I was a knittin' (I was always a wonderful knitter) and he was a smokin' (he was a master hand to smoke, though the doctor used to tell him he'd be better off to let tobacco alone; when he was well, he used to take his pipe and smoke a spell after he'd got the chores done up, and when he wa'n't well, used to smoke the biggest part o' the time.) Well, he took his pipe out of his mouth and turned toward me, and I knew something was comin', for he had a pertikulär way of lookin' round when he was givin' to say anything uncommon. Well, he says to me, says he, "Silly" (my name was Prissilly naturally, but he generally called me "Silly," cause 'twas handier, you know.) Well, he says to me, says he, "Silly," and he looked pretty solemn, I tell you, he had a solemn countenance naturally—and after he got to be a deacon 'twas more so, but since he'd lost his health he looked sullenier than ever, and certingly you wouldnt wonder at it if you knew how much he underwent. He was troubled with a wonderful pain in his chest, and amazin' weakness in the spine of his back, besides the pleurisy in his side, and having the ager a considerable part of the time, and bein' broke of his rest o'ights 'cause he was so put to fit for breath when he laid down. Why it is an unaccountable fact that when that man died he had seen a well day in fifteen years, though when he was married and for five or six years after I shouldnt desire to see a ruggeder man than he was. But the time I'm speakin' of he'd been out o' health high upon ten year, and O dear sakes! how he had alterred since the first time I ever see him! That was to a quittin' to Squire Smith's, a spell after Satty was married. I'd no idee then that Satty Smith was a gwin to be married to Sam Pendlegrass. She'd been keepin' company with Mose Hewitt for better'n a year, and everybody said that was a settin' thing, and lo and behold! all of a sudden she up and took Sam Pendlegrass. Well, that was the first time I ever see my husband, and if any body'd a told me then that I should ever marryin', I should a said—but lawful says! I must forget, I was givin' to tell you what he said to me that ev'ning, and when a body begins to tell a thing, I believe in finishin' out some time or other. Some folks have a way of takin' round and round for ev'ryone and never comin' to the point. Now there's Miss Jenkins, she that was Poll Bingham afore she was married, she is the toquess individual to be a story that over I see'd in all my born days. But I was a givin' to tell you what my husband said, it's says to me, says he, "Silly" says I "What?" I didn't say "What, Hezekier?" for I didn't like his name. The first time I ever heard it I near killed myself a laffin. "Hezekier Bedott," says I, "well, I'd give up if I had such a name, but then you know I had no more idea o' marryin' the governor. I'spose you think it's comus we should name our oldest son Hezekier. Well, we done it to please father and mother Bedott, it's father Bedot's name, and he and mother Bedott both used to think that names had ought to go down for a generation to generation. But we always told him Kier, you know, speakin' o' Kier, he is a blessed' ain't he? and I ain't the only one that thinks so, I guess. Don't you never tell nobody that I said so, but between you and I, I rather guess that if Kier Winkle thinks he is a gwin to ketch Kier Bedott he is a little out of his reckoning. I was going to tell what husband said, "I'spose he says, says he, "Silly," I says I, says I "What?" I'd like to say "What?" when he said "Silly," he'd a know on sayin' "Silly," from time to starny. He always did, because, you know, he wanted me to pay pertikulär attention, and I generally did, no woman was ever so attentive to her husband than what I was. Well, he says to me, says he, "Silly." Says I, "What?" though I'd no idee what he was givin' to say, didn't know, but what 'twas something about his sufferings, though he wasn't apt to complain, but he frequently used to remark that he wouldn't wish his worst enemy to suffer one minit as he did all the time, but that can't be called grumblin'—think it can? Why, I've seen him in situations when you'd a thought no mortal could have helped grumblin' but he didn't. He and we went once in the dead o' winter in a one horse slyay out to Bonniville to see a sister o' hisen. You know the snow is amazin' deep in that section o' the kountry. Well the horse got stuck in one o' them flamborged snow-banks, and there we was, not able to stir, and to cap all, while we was a sittin' there, his husband was took with a dreeful crick in his back. Now that was what I call a *peach-erment*, don't you? Most men would a swore, but his husband didn't. He only said, says he, "Conscarn it." How did he get out, did you ask? Why he might a been sittin' there to this day for as I know if there hadn't a happened to come along a mess o' men in a double team and they husted us out. But I was givin' to tell you that observation o' hisen. Says he to, says he, "Silly" (I could see by the light o' the fire, there didn't happen to be no candle burnin' if I don't disremember, though my memory is sometimes rather forgetful, but I know we wa'n't apt to burn candles except when we had company) I could see by the light o' the fire that his mind was uncommon solemnized. Says he to me, says he, "Silly." I says to me, says he, "We're all poor critters."

## A PICTURE OF OUR COUNTRY AT LARGE

America, as she now stands, is a striking fact. The Western clearings, the immense farms of the Mississippi Valley, the Lake trade, the foreign immigration, toiling Africa chained to the ear of commerce, gorgeous and reckless New York, and sudden San Francisco, excite the imagination, by all they imply and fore-shadow. They represent many ideas, and embody many a wonderful and moving story; for business has its danger and daring, its suffering and endurance, and the changes of fortune, in this new world of boundless resources and free activity, are more marvellous than the tales of the Arabian Nights. This bold enterprise that stretches to the pacific, this skilled and thoughtful race grasping a vast empire, like a homestead, to cultivate, and plant, and adorn this brave army of workers, according to the laws of the country, though their weapons—the axe, the plough, and the steam engine—have not the lustre of poetry that gleams from the point of the sword; though the heroes of the farm, the work shop, and the counting-house, like Village Hampdens, die unsung, yet great qualities are often exhibited in these humble fields of man's effort, and their labors found nations, as those of the coral insect lift the basis of an island above the sea, to the light and air of heaven.

But the picture has its dark side. Our feelings, our ideas on aspirations, are all turned into gold, and we are starving amid our barren abundance. We worship the material, not the spiritual; the visible and transient, not the invisible and eternal. We are practical, not intellectual; and our pleasures are of the senses, not of the reason, imagination, and taste. We are smitten with the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life. We are true disciples of the ethics of interest and utility, and our only morality is cash payment. Truly it has been said, that "he who maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent." If interminate drinking be the degrading vice of one portion of our people, *interminate money-making* is the *beast* of another, and more malignant portion; and it is difficult to say which is the more abominable. One is a vice of the senses, destroying the mind; the other, a delusion of the mind, and a selfish passion, blasting the moral sentiments, and paleying the higher powers of the intellect. The poor

drunkard cannot resist the baneful cup, which banishes his soul, "unmoulding reason's mintage, and transforming him."

Into the inglorious likeness of a beast!

and the infatuated worshipper of Mammon deliberately uses his mental faculties for his own destruction, prefers the ignoble and low to the pure and high, and shuts out the light of heaven from his life. Successful industry, rapid gains, rank prosperity, without counteracting causes to modify their influence, have stimulated this passion for wealth to excess, and have produced already, in this new country, luxury, venality, corruption, competition for intellectual pursuits and pleasures, and sneering indifference to onnonding and elevated sentiment. Hence the vulgar ostentation of our cities; hence the general want of literary taste and culture; hence the deplorable frauds of business; hence much of the baseness of our politics." *North American Review.*

### From Household Words.

#### COMFORT.

Has thou, o'er the clear heaven of thy soul,  
Seen tempests roll?  
Has thou watch'd all the hopes thou wouldst have won,  
Fade one by one?  
Wait till the clouds are past, then raise thine eyes  
To bluer skies?

Has thou gone sadly through a dreary night?  
And found no light?  
No guide, no star, to cheer thee through the plain—  
No friend save pain?  
Wait, and thy soul shall see, when most forlorn,  
Rise a new morn.

Has thou, beneath another's stern control,  
Bent thy soul,  
And wasted sacred hopes and pious tears?  
Yet calm thy fears;

For thou canst gain e'en from the bitterest part,  
A stronger heart?

Has Fate o'whelmed thee with some sudden blow?  
Lethal tears flow;

But know, when storms are past, the heavens are near—  
More pure, more clear;

And hope, when farthest from their shining rays,  
For brighter days.

Has thou found life a cheat, and worn in vain  
Its iron chain?

Has thy soul beneath earth's heavy bond?  
Look thou beyond;

If life is bitter, there forever shines  
Hopes more divine.

Art thou alone, and does thy soul complain?  
It lives in vain?

Not vainly does he live, who can endure.

O be thou sure,  
That he who hopes and suffers here, can earn  
A sure return.

Has thou found sought within thy troubled life,  
Save inward strife?

Has thou found all she promised thee, Deceit,  
And Hope a cheat?

Endure, and there shall dawn within thy breast  
Eternal rest!

#### PURITANICAL PUNISHMENT.

We often hear ignorant, bigoted persons and persons express a desire for the return of the *good old puritan times* and the *good old puritan religion*. For the especial benefit of such, we give the following:

"1650.—The first punishment we find recorded is that of Thomas Morton, of Mount Walliston, who shall presently be set in the billowes, and sent a prisoner into England, by the ship called the Gippe, now returning thither; that his goods shall be seized upon to pay the charge of his transportation, payment of his debts, and to give satisfaction to the Indians for a canoe he unjustly took away from them; and that his house after his goods are taken out, shall be burnt down to the ground in sight of the Indians, for their satisfaction for the many wrongs he hath done them from time to time."

"1652.—It was ordered that Richard Hopkins shall be severely whipt, and branded with the hot iron on one of his cheeks, for setting pieces and powder and shot to the Indians. Hereupon it was proposed if this offence should not be punished hereafter by death.

"1653.—Edward Palmer, for his extortion, taking £1 13s 6d for the plank and wood work of Boston stocks, is fined £5, and censured to be set in the stocks for a year in the stocks. This was remitted to 10s." "1741.—Sarah Hales, the wife of William Hales was censured for her miscearriage to be carried to the gallows with a rope about her neck, and to sit an hour upon the latter, and the ropes to be flung over the gallows, and after to be banished.

"1612.—Daniel Fairfield, a married person, for abusing in a vile and abominable manner, the daughter of Mr. Humphrey, Esq., one of the magistrates, was sentenced to be severely whipped at Boston the next lecture day, and to have one of his nostrils slit so high as may well be, and then to be seared and kept in prison till he be fit to be sent to saltem, and then to be whipt again, and to have the other nostril slit and seared; then further he is confined to Boston Neck, and so if he be found at any time during his life to go out of Boston Neck, that is, beyond the walls toward the bury, or below the stocks, he shall be whipt again, and so if he shall be found abroad without it, he shall be whipt; and if at any time he shall abuse any person as he shall, he shall be put to death; and he is to pay Mr. Humphrey forty pounds."

"1633.—Robert Cole is fined two pounds and enjoined to stand with a white sheet of paper on his back, whereon a "Drunkard" shall be written in large letters, and to stand there as long as he can, and to have his head bound in a cloth cap, and to stand there as long as the court thinks fit, for abusing John Shotwell's wife to incontinency, and other misdemeanors.

"1736.—Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Appleton, was sentenced to stand with her tongue in a ditch stick, for swearing, reviling, and railing."

#### THE KINGWOOD TUNNEL UPON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

This tunnel is 260 miles from Baltimore, and 119 miles east of Wheeling. It is seven miles west of the romantic valley of the Cheat river, and some nineteen miles east of Grafton, the junction of the Northwest or Parkersburg Railroad. Its length with two heavy approach cuts, is above 5000 feet, or say one mile. The tunnel proper is 4,100 feet long.

The greatest height of the ridge over the tunnel is about 220 feet. It is cut through slate rock, and is overlaid for a considerable distance with limestone roof. For the remaining portion of its length, the roof has been supported by timbering, preliminary to the final arching. The original width of the opening was 22 feet. The necessity of preparing for a double track, however with the heavy side walls for supporting the arch, required that the opening should be widened throughout its entire width. This is done by cutting away from three to four feet upon each side, making the excavation twenty feet in width. The side walls are built of solid masonry laid in cement. They are two feet wide, and ten feet high above the tracks. They will reduce the width when finished, to twenty-four feet. Of the 4,100 feet of tunnel, it is supposed that not more than three thousand feet will require arching the limestone at the western end being sufficiently solid to sustain itself. *Engineering Magazine, Sept.*

#### PRIDE.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

'Tis a curious fact as ever was known.  
In human nature, but often shown  
Alike in castle and cottage,  
That pride, like pigs of a certain breed,  
Will manage to live and thrive on "feed."

As poor as a pauper's portage!

Of all the notable things on earth,  
The queerest one is pride of birth,

Among our "fierce Democritus."

A bridge across a hundred years,

Without a prop to save it from ancore—

Not even a couple of rotten Peers—

A thing for laughter, tears, and jeers,

Is American aristocracy!

Desired Articles.

#### Desired Articles.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

#### GOING RATHER TOO FAR.

That there may be too much of a good thing is a common saying. The Washington Union is fearful that the Missouri borderers may push things a little too far. These persons have lately taken into their heads to interfere even with those local elections in Kansas in which the question of slavery is not at all concerned. A Kansas print the Leavenworth Herald, a zealous organ of the pro-slavery party, and an upholder of the Lynch Legislature of that territory and of the detestable ordinances it has enacted has recently uttered this complaint, which is copied into the Washington Union.

"On Monday last the election for locating the county seat of Leavenworth county took place, in accordance with the law. The polls were opened at this place, Kickapoo, Delaware, Wyandot, Alexandria and Summerville. There were four contending points—Leavenworth City, Kickapoo, Delaware and Centreville. It was purely a *local* question, one which belonged *exclusively* to the citizens of the county to settle, and the place receiving the highest number of votes of the inhabitants of the county for the county seat should decide, as it must, the question, and give satisfaction to all.

To say that the inhabitants, residents of Leavenworth county, shall not govern in a mere *local* election, but that citizens of Missouri have a right to come and vote, and thereby dictate to us not where our county seat shall be, but in what manner our business shall be transacted, is to say the least, unworthy the character of a free people.

That Missourians have come in and voted at this election, and used *extraordinary* means to control the result, does not admit of a doubt. In proof of which let me submit a few facts to a candidate, and let him judge of the consequences that must result from such a course. To say nothing of the injurious and iniquitous nature of the proceeding, it is striking a fatal blow to the great interests of the pro-slavery men of Kansas and those in Missouri, whose interest on that question is identified with that of ours."

Hereupon the Washington Union says:

"It is a matter of surprise to us that the people of Missouri do not see that such proceedings as the Herald has detailed, if they are not stopped, must eventually defeat all their wishes and interests in Kansas."

In other words, the Missourians played a safe game while they confined themselves to interfering in the great territorial question of slavery, and when they carry their interests in the affairs of Kansas so far as to meddle in the matter of selecting the site of a courthouse, they may offend those who were lately their confederates. A zealous pro-slavery resident of Kansas, the head, perhaps, of his family, has set his heart on having the courthouse in a certain neighborhood; his Missouri friends come over, and by their vote appoint another place for the seat of justice. Of course a bitter争 arises between the pro-slavery people in Kansas and their late associates on the other side of the frontier, which may for the future prevent their acting together.

Observe the phraseology of the passage which the Union quotes from the Leavenworth Herald. On the question of slavery, says that print, the interests of Missouri and Kansas are identical; that we must not see that such proceedings as the Herald makes no objection to receiving votes from Missouri; that the site of a courthouse is a purely local matter, and it therefore profits not to interfere with the importation of foreign voters. How convenient distinction established, which justifies illegal voting in one case and prevents it in the other!

It happens, however, that the Missourians do not see the force of these distinctions, which are a little too fine span for border use. Having been taught that they are the proper masters of Kansas, these people are disposed to exert their authority in all cases without discrimination. Perhaps they may yield to the entreaties of the Kansas Herald and the Washington Union, which inform them that the interests of slavery are in danger if they go on in this way—and perhaps they may not. If they should not, they will, as the two journals plainly tell them, defeat the scheme of introducing slavery into Kansas. We condole with the Union, but what is to be done with a set of whiskey-drinking bullies from Missouri who do not understand chopping logic.

We recollect a story of an organ grinder who had given his ape a bag of stones to pelt a crowd of mischievous boys who surrounded and plagued him. The man and the ape achieved an easy victory, but after the boys had disappeared, the animal finding no other use for his missiles, began unmercifully to pelt his master. The pro-slavery party in Kansas must bear with the spirit they have helped to raise as well as they can. The Missourians, it seems, like the fun of controlling the elections of the territory so well that they cannot leave off even when desired, and the moment their enemies are out of the field, amuse themselves with pelting their friends.

#### A SLAVE PEN IN MICHIGAN.

The grand jury of the United States District Court at Detroit has determined to establish a slave pen in Michigan, *a la* District of Columbia. When the proposition was first made, it met with so much opposition that it seemed hardly probable that the court would persist. But we were mistaken. The court succeeded in packing the jury, and the measure was adopted. The fort below the city is to be converted into a slave pen. A portion of the jury dissented, and have published a report in which they expose the infamous scheme and denounce it in no very measured terms. The Detroit *Advertiser* very justly remarks:

"We have expressed the opinion that this whole thing was cut and dried before hand, and that the determination to adopt and endorse Mr. Senator Stuart's project of a slave-pen was a foregone conclusion when the United States Court assembled. Our reason for this belief is the suspicious circumstances that aside from the fact that three Deputy United States Marshals were on the jury, all but four of that body were Nebraska locofocos. This did not occur by chance or accident—it was a pre-arranged design, having as its object the perpetration of this nefarious scheme. The slave-pen required a foothold in this State, and the government's dependent agents have devised this slave-pen, the opening wedge to further more dangerous aggressions. Detroit is an important station on the Underground Railroad. Hundreds of slaves annually escape through this city to a land of freedom. By converting our military post into a slave pen, and then placing in it a company of United States troops to act in the patriotic capacity of slave-hunters or sentinels, or else by creating a large army of Deputy Marshals to perform the double duty of guard at the slave-pen and spies upon those suspected of favoring the escape of fugitives, they undoubtedly hope to put an end to the business, and subdue the feeling of hatred to slavery which exists amongst our people. We predict for them a most signal failure. This slave-pen will make two anti-slavery men in Michigan where there is none now."

YARD WIDE BLACK SILLK!

Which has been so celebrated for its *Brill*